

THE
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For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " "	" " " " "	10.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
10.00 " " " " "	" " " " "	11.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " " "
1.15 " " " " "	" " " " "	5.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
1.45 " " " " "	" " " " "	8.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
1.15 " " " " "	" " " " "	8.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
5.00 " " " " "	" " " " "		
NIGHT CARS.		NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
5.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.	
Every Half-Hour.		11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.		7.30 a.m.	
9.00 " " " " "	" " " " "	10.30 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " " " "	" " " " "	11.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " " "	5.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
5.30 " " " " "	" " " " "	8.00 " " " " "	" " " " "
8.00 " " " " "	" " " " "	8.30 " " " " "	" " " " "
8.30 " " " " "	" " " " "		

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
Ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compendious Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers
(448)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.										UP TRAINS.									
Stations	No. 1 Through Express.	No. 2 Local.	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 4 Local.	No. 5 Through Express.	No. 6 Local.	No. 7 Through Express.	No. 8 Local.	No. 9 Local.	Stations	No. 1 Local.	No. 2 Through Express.	No. 3 Local.	No. 4 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 9 Local.
CANTON										Last Ferry									
Shum Chun	7.25	8.35	12.25	1.40	2.55	4.10	5.25	6.40	7.55	Leave	8.35	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.30	1.35	2.45	3.55	5.05
Shum Chun	7.40	8.50	12.40	1.45	2.55	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	Leave	8.50	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.40	1.40	2.50	4.00	5.10
Shum Chun	7.45	8.55	12.45	1.50	3.00	4.15	5.35	6.50	8.05	Leave	9.05	9.30	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.45	2.55	4.05	5.15
Shum Chun	7.50	9.00	12.50	1.55	3.05	4.20	5.40	6.55	8.10	Leave	9.10	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50	1.50	3.00	4.10	5.20
Shum Chun	7.55	9.05	12.55	2.00	3.10	4.25	5.45	7.00	8.15	Leave	9.15	9.40	10.45	11.50	12.55	1.55	3.05	4.15	5.25
Shum Chun	8.00	9.10	13.00	2.05	3.15	4.30	5.50	7.05	8.20	Leave	9.20	9.45	10.50	11.55	13.00	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30
Shum Chun	8.05	9.15	13.05	2.10	3.20	4.35	5.55	7.10	8.25	Leave	9.25	9.50	10.55	12.00	13.05	2.05	3.15	4.25	5.35
Shum Chun	8.10	9.20	13.10	2.15	3.25	4.40	6.00	7.15	8.30	Leave	9.30	9.55	11.00	12.05	13.10	2.10	3.20	4.30	5.40
Shum Chun	8.15	9.25	13.15	2.20	3.30	4.45	6.05	7.20	8.35	Leave	9.35	10.00	11.05	12.10	13.15	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.45
Shum Chun	8.20	9.30	13.20	2.25	3.35	4.50	6.10	7.25	8.40	Leave	9.40	10.05	11.10	12.15	13.20	2.20	3.30	4.40	5.50
Shum Chun	8.25	9.35	13.25	2.30	3.40	4.55	6.15	7.30	8.45	Leave	9.45	10.10	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.25	3.35	4.45	5.55
Shum Chun	8.30	9.40	13.30	2.35	3.45	5.00	6.20	7.35	8.50	Leave	9.50	10.15	11.20	12.25	13.30	2.30	3.40	4.50	6.00
Shum Chun	8.35	9.45	13.35	2.40	3.50	5.05	6.25	7.40	8.55	Leave	9.55	10.20	11.25	12.30	13.35	2.35	3.45	4.55	6.05
Shum Chun	8.40	9.50	13.40	2.45	3.55	5.10	6.30	7.45	9.00	Leave	10.00	10.25	11.30	12.35	13.40	2.40	3.50	5.00	6.10
Shum Chun	8.45	9.55	13.45	2.50	4.00	5.15	6.35	7.50	9.05	Leave	10.05	10.30	11.35	12.40	13.45	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15
Shum Chun	8.50	10.00	13.50	2.55	4.05	5.20	6.40	7.55	9.10	Leave	10.10	10.35	11.40	12.45	13.50	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20
Shum Chun	8.55	10.05	13.55	3.00	4.10	5.25	6.45	8.00	9.15	Leave	10.15	10.40	11.45	12.50	13.55	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25
Shum Chun	9.00	10.10	14.00	3.05	4.15	5.30	6.50	8.05	9.20	Leave	10.20	10.45	11.50	12.55	14.00	3.00	4.10	5.20	6.30
Shum Chun	9.05	10.15	14.05	3.10	4.20	5.35	6.55	8.10	9.25	Leave	10.25	10.50	11.55	13.00	14.05	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.35
Shum Chun	9.10	10.20	14.10	3.15	4.25	5.40	7.00	8.15	9.30	Leave	10.30	10.55	12.00	13.05	14.10	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40
Shum Chun	9.15	10.25	14.15	3.20	4.30	5.45	7.05	8.20	9.35	Leave	10.35	11.00	12.05	13.10	14.15	3.15	4.25	5.35	6.45
Shum Chun	9.20	10.30	14.20	3.25	4.35	5.50	7.10	8.25	9.40	Leave	10.40	11.05	12.10	13.15	14.20	3.20	4.30	5.40	6.50
Shum Chun	9.25	10.35	14.25	3.30	4.40	5.55	7.15	8.30	9.45	Leave	10.45	11.10	12.15	13.20	14.25	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.55
Shum Chun	9.30	10.40	14.30	3.35	4.45	6.00	7.20	8.35	9.50	Leave	10.50	11.15	12.20	13.25	14.30	3.30	4.40	5.50	7.00
Shum Chun	9.35	10.45	14.35	3.40	4.50	6.05	7.25	8.40	9.55	Leave	10.55	11.20	12.25	13.30	14.35	3.35	4.45	5.55	7.05
Shum Chun	9.40	10.50	14.40	3.45	4.55	6.10	7.30	8.45	10.00	Leave	11.00	11.25	12.30	13.35	14.40	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.10
Shum Chun	9.45	10.55	14.45	3.50	4.55	6.15	7.35	8.50	10.05	Leave	11.05	11.30	12.35	13.40	14.45	3.45	4.55	6.05	7.15
Shum Chun	9.50	11.00	14.50	3.55	4.55	6.20	7.40	8.55	10.10	Leave	11.10	11.35	12.40	13.45	14.50	3.50	4.55	6.10	7.20
Shum Chun	9.55	11.05	14.55	4.00	4.55	6.25	7.45	9.00	10.15	Leave	11.15	11.40	12.45	13.50	14.55	4.00	4.55	6.15	7.25
Shum Chun	10.00	11.10	15.00	4.05	4.55	6.30	7.50	9.05	10.20	Leave	11.20	11.45	12.50	13.55	15.00	4.05	4.55	6.20	7.30
Shum Chun	10.05	11.15	15.05	4.10	4.55	6.35	7.55	9.10	10.25	Leave	11.25	11.50	12.55	14.00	15.05	4.10	4.55	6.25	7.35
Shum Chun	10.10	11.20	15.10	4.15	4.55	6.40	8.00	9.15	10.30	Leave	11.30	11.55	13.00	14.05	15.10	4.15	4.55	6.30	7.40
Shum Chun	10.15	11.25	15.15	4.20	4.55	6.45	8.05	9.20	10.35	Leave	11.35	12.00	13.05	14.10	15.15	4.20	4.55	6.35	7.45
Shum Chun	10.20	11.30	15.20	4.25	4.55	6.50	8.10	9.25	10.40	Leave	11.40	12.05	13.10	14.15	15.20	4.25	4.55	6.40	7.50
Shum Chun	10.25	11.35	15.25	4.30	4.55	6.55	8.15	9.30	10.45	Leave	11.45	12.10	13.15	14.20	15.25	4.30	4.55	6.45	7.55
Shum Chun	10.30	11.40	15.30	4.35	4.55	7.00	8.20	9.35	10.50	Leave	11.50	12.15	13.20	14.25	15.30	4.35	4.55	6.50	7.60
Shum Chun	10.35	11.45	15.35	4.40	4.55	7.05	8.25	9.40	10.55	Leave	11.55	12.20	13.25	14.30	15.35	4.40	4.55	6.55	7.65
Shum Chun	10.40	11.50	15.40	4.45	4.55	7.10	8.30	9.45	11.00	Leave	12.00	12.25	13.30	14.35	15.40	4.45	4.55	7.00	7.70
Shum Chun	10.45	11.55	15.45	4.50	4.55	7.15	8.35	9.50	11.05	Leave	12.05	12.30	13.35	14.40	15.45	4.50	4.55	7.05	7.75
Shum Chun	10.50	12.00	15.50	4.55	4.55	7.20	8.40	9.55	11.10	Leave	12.10	12.35	13.40	14.45	15.50	4.55	4.55	7.10	7.80
Shum Chun	10.55	12.05	15.55	4.55	4.55	7.25	8.45	10.00	11.15	Leave	12.15	12.40	13.45	14.50	15.55	4.55	4.55	7.15	7.85
Shum Chun	11.00	12.10	16.00	4.55	4.55	7.30	8.50	10.05	11.20	Leave	12.20	12.45	13.50	14.55	16.00	4.55	4.55	7.20	7.90
Shum Chun	11.05	12.15	16.05	4.55	4.55	7.35	8.55	10.10	11.25	Leave	12.25	12.50	13.55	15.00	16.05	4.55	4.55	7.25	7.95
Shum Chun	11.10	12.20	16.10	4.55	4.55	7.40	9.00	10.15	11.30	Leave	12.30	12.55	14.00	15.05	16.10	4.55	4.55	7.30	8.00
Shum Chun	11.15	12.25	16.15	4.55	4.55	7.45	9.05	10.20	11.35	Leave	12.35	13.00	14.05	15.10	16.15	4.55	4.55	7.35	8.05
Shum Chun	11.20	12.30	16.20	4.55	4.55	7.50	9.10	10.25	11.40	Leave	12.40	13.05	14.10	15.15	16.20	4.55	4.55	7.40	8.10
Shum Chun	11.25	12.35	16.25	4.55	4.55	7.55	9.15	10.30	11.45	Leave	12.45	13.10	14.15	15.20	16.25	4.55	4.55	7.45	8.15
Shum Chun	11.30	12.40	16.30	4.55	4.55	8.00	9.20	10.35	11.50	Leave	12.50	13.15	14.20	15.25	16.30	4.55	4.55	7.50	8.20
Shum Chun	11.35	12.45	16.35	4.55	4.55	8.05	9.25	10.40	11.55	Leave	12.55	13.20	14.25	15.30	16.35	4.55	4.55	7.55	8.25
Shum Chun	11.40	12.50	16.40	4.55	4.55	8.10	9.30	10.45	12.00	Leave	13.00	13.25	14.30	15.35	16.40	4.55	4.55	7.60	8.30
Shum Chun	11.45	12.55	16.45	4.55	4.55	8.15	9.35	10.50	12.05	Leave	13.05	13.30	14.35	15.40	16.45	4.55	4.55	7.65	8.35
Shum Chun	11.50	13.00	16.50	4.55	4.55	8.20	9.40	10.55	12.10	Leave	13.10	13.35	14.40	15.45	16.50	4.55	4.55	7.70	8.40
Shum Chun	11.55	13.05	16.55	4.55	4.55	8.25	9.45	11.00	12.15	Leave	13.15	13.40	14.45	15.50	16.55	4.55	4.55	7.75	8.45
Shum Chun	12.00	13.10	17.00	4.55	4.55	8.30	9.50	11.05	12.20	Leave	13.20	13.45	14.50	15.55	17.00	4.55	4.55	7.80	8.50
Shum Chun	12.05	13.15	17.05	4.55	4.55	8.35	9.55	11.10	12.25	Leave	13.25	13.50	14.55	16.00	17.05	4.55	4.55	7.85	8.55
Shum Chun	12.10	13.20	17.10	4.55	4.55	8.40	10.00	11.15	12.30	Leave	13.30	13.55	15.00	16.05	17.10	4.55	4.55	7.90	8.60
Shum Chun	12.15	13.25	17.15	4.55	4.55	8.45	10.05	11.20	12.35	Leave	13.35	14.00	15.05	16.10	17.15	4.55	4.55	7.95	8.65
Shum Chun	12.20	13.30	17.20	4.55	4.55	8.50	10.10	11.25	12.40	Leave	13.40	14.05	15.10	16.15	17.20	4.55	4.55	8.00	8.70
Shum Chun	12.25	13.35	17.25	4.55	4.55	8.55	10.15	11.30	12.45	Leave	13.45	14.10	15.15	16.20	17.25	4.55	4.55	8.05	8.75
Shum Chun	12.30	13.40	17.30	4.55	4.55	8.60	10.20	11.35	12.50	Leave	13.50	14.15	15.20	16.25	17.30	4.55	4.55	8.10	8.80
Shum Chun	12.35	13.45	17.35	4.55	4.55	8.65	10.25	11.40	12.55	Leave	13.55	14.20	15.25	16.30	17.35	4.55	4.55	8.15	8.85
Shum Chun	12.40	13.50	17.40	4.55	4.55	8.70	10.30	11.45	13.00	Leave	14.00	14.25	15.30	16.35	17.40	4.55	4.55	8.20	8.90
Shum Chun	12.45	13.55	17.45	4.55	4.55	8.75	10.35	11.50	13.05	Leave	14.05	14.30	15.35	16.40	17.45	4.55	4.55	8.25	8.95
Shum Chun	12.50	14.00	17.50	4.55	4.55	8.80	10.40	11.55	13.10	Leave	14.10	14.35	15.40	16.45	17.50	4.55	4.55	8.30	9.00
Shum Chun	12.55	14.05	17.55</																

GERMAN DYE.

HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT CLAIM.

German dye figured in an action at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday when the Hip Hing firm, of 8, Burd Street, claimed \$720 from the Tai Oi firm, of 375, Queen's Road Central. The amount claimed was the balance alleged to be due in goods sold and delivered. The agreed price of one case of "Boy and Butterfly" scarlet dye was \$380, less \$100 which was deposited.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. M. Preston defended.

Mr. Shenton explained that the dye was a German dye and some time ago his firm bought two cases from a firm called the Tai Hing Knitting Factory. On May 10th, a representative of the defendant firm called and spoke about the purchase of one of the cases, and it was agreed that the plaintiffs should sell one of the cases for \$4.40 per tin, there being 200 tins in a case. Delivery was given and the price was paid. It was decided that the defendants should take delivery and pay for the case by May 20th, making a deposit of \$180. On this date negotiations took place and the result was that the case was delivered to the defendants, the *fakt* who made the delivery being told to wait for the money until the man came who had the key of the safe. He waited from 5.30 to 9.00 p.m. and then went back and reported to his employers his failure to get the money. The return of the goods was requested, but this was refused and a man was sent to the Police Station and a detective came down and witnessed the demand for the money or the goods. Both requests were refused. The defendants still had possession of the cases and had not paid for them. Mr. Shenton added that he believed the defence would be that the dye was not up to quality, but that was not stated at the time. Two samples of a dye had been sent to Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, but he could not say whether they were samples of the same dye as the plaintiffs sold. At any rate, Mr. Dovey's report stated that they were pure.

Evidence was then given, and the hearing was adjourned.

THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING.

The following are the entries for the third Gymkhana meeting to be held on July 7th:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE:—Ariel, Moka, Tiddlemouse, Billikin, Social Schemer, Pingwu Chief, Oak Bay, and Sinoia.

GYMKHANA STAKES:—New Ally, King Dick, Town Mouse, Australian Chief, Cudow's Waif, Windsor Dahlia, Cloudlands and Anticipation.

CLASS HANDICAP:—New Ally, King Dick, Town Mouse, Pingwu Chief, Choice Dahlia, Magic Dahlia, Windsor Dahlia, Rush Hush, Whipper In, Ben Bolt, Oak Bay, Rex, Sinoia, Moka, Ariel and Ploughed Field.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP:—Tiddlemouse, King Dick, Town Mouse, Australian Chief, Cudow's Waif, Choice Dahlia, Windsor Dahlia, Cloudlands, Ben Bolt, Rex, Anticipation and Ploughed Field.

R.G.A. SERGEANTS' MESS OUTING.

Thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund, the members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess at Lyemun, and the married families of the Company, spent an enjoyable afternoon on Wednesday. Starting at midday the party proceeded on a trip round the island. Lunch was provided on the way to Lamna, and, on reaching that island, swimming, rowing, polo, etc., were indulged in. Some excitement was caused by a Sergeant, who was believed to be an expert swimmer, nearly drowning himself. One of the party, thinking that a joke was taking place, hit the unfortunate man on the head with a polo ball, which did not improve matters. Eventually the sergeant was rescued. Little the worse for his unpleasant experience. The rowing caused some amusement, as one of the oarsmen, not being very expert, made things rather wet and uncomfortable for the others. After leaving Lamna the party went round the island, arriving back at Lyemun about 6 p.m. Tea was served on the way.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HOKLOS AND PUNTIS.

The Hoklo and Puntis chair coolie fighting case was concluded yesterday. It was explained to Mr. Wood that the Hoklos were entitled to the chair stands in Wyndham Street, and in front of Blake Pier. The Puntis had the monopoly of the stands in Chater Road, in front of the Post Office, in front of the Hongkong Hotel and at the Star Ferry. Both sets of men could use the stands if they had been engaged to wait.

The two Hoklos, who had trespassed on the Puntis' stand and thus caused the fight, were each fined \$5, and the Puntis was discharged.

ENGLISH NAILS.

In connection with the charge preferred against a Chinese of attempting to export brass nails without a permit, and which was adjourned to allow the defendant to apply for a permit, Inspector Brazil stated that Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports office, would not grant a permit because the nails were English nails. If they had been of Japanese manufacture he would have granted a permit.

Mr. Wood asked the reason for this discrimination, but Inspector Brazil was unable to give any information on the point. He added that the confiscation of the nails was asked for.

A fine of \$1 was imposed, and the nails were ordered to be confiscated.

NEW LINE OF BUSINESS.

Opium valued at \$280 was found on a Chinese woman in Des Vaux Road yesterday.

When charged before Mr. Wood the defendant stated that she was the keeper of a general store in Canton, and that she came to Hongkong periodically to buy goods. A friend had informed her that opium was a good line of business and she therefore purchased some.

The woman, who was arrested at 5.30 a.m. on Wednesday, had the opium concealed around her waist and also in a basket which had a false bottom.

She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Beaurepaire, assistant manager of the Hongkong Hotel, summoned a Chinese for the theft of a pair of brown boots and also a watch, of the value of \$10. The goods were the property of a Mr. Maslin, who was a guest at the Hotel.

Inspector Brown said that the defendant was employed by a firm of upholsterers who were doing some work at the hotel. The defendant went into a room on the fourth floor and took the things. He was seen in the act by one of the "boys" who chased him to a lower floor, where he was arrested with the boots and watch in his possession.

The excuse put forward by the defendant, who admitted the theft, was that he had been gambling, had lost \$10, and he had to make the money up.

He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate, General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11.30 a.m., June 28th.
Warning. Depression north-eastern part China Sea.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The undermentioned articles have been sent by "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, to Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co. to be forwarded:—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.—11 quilts, 11 pillows, 11 pairs stretcher boots, 80 suits pyjamas, 46 pairs white woollen bed-socks, 8 knitted face-cloths, 23 pairs socks, 34 woollen mufflers, 56 white woollen caps, 51 khaki woollen caps, 62 pairs khaki woollen-caps, 6 floor-cloths, 56 milk-covers, 660 rolled bandages, 58 many-tail bandages, and 1 lot magazines.

HONGKONG POLICE AT THE FRONT.

"MOOCHING" IN "NO MAN'S LAND."

Corpl. Lane, formerly of the detective staff of the Hongkong Police Force and who is now "somewhere in France," has recently written a most interesting letter to a colleague in Hongkong. He is now attached to a Chinese Labour Corps, having been transferred from a Guards' Regiment.

After referring to the fact that a letter which he had written for Hongkong, and which he had placed "safely" in his "rabbit hole," had been buried as the result of a German shell exploding when he was, happily, "away from home," Corporal Lane, whose letter is dated May 15th, says:—

"We were expecting the (German) retreat to come some time before it actually did, and when our battalion was in the line the Intelligence crowd got plenty to do every night in trying to find out what was going on in the German lines. We were always in the same piece of front and finally got so familiar with No Man's Land that we 'moached' across it every night with our rifles across our shoulders and our hands in our pockets. We stood looking over the Germans' wire like cows looking into a turnip field. It was dirty, cold and miserable work, and we never did anything more wonderful than to chase an enemy wiring party back home. Our artillery did some great work there, the shells making about fifty Germans run out into the open from an advanced post one day and we picked off quite a few with our rifles at about 200 yards. To give them their due, they carried out the retreat very well, and I think our attack was well-arranged, too, for we made considerable advance with very little loss."

"We got to the second line on March 16th, and on the 17th of 'Ould Ireland' we had chased him from that bit of country. I was in charge of my company's scouts, and we had a No. 1 time on our own, sending back occasional messages to the company. A couple went up into a 'booby' trench and one or two were wounded, but nothing really serious occurred. The Germans never came in for so much cursing before or since as when our crowd got across and found hundreds of empty bottles and jars—never a one with a drop in it. We collected quite a lot of souvenirs which were all turned over to our C.O. to put in some kind of a Guards' Museum. When we got back we were put to work building roads and railways and worked very hard for some weeks."

Referring to the fact that he has been attached to the Chinese Labour Corps, the writer says that the Chinese are all from the North, but some of the interpreters who went on board at Hongkong were very well received and told him a lot of news about the Colony. The European staff in charge of his particular Corps is nearly all composed of men who have been in China. There are about fifteen Europeans to a company of about 500. Corpl. Lane adds, with regard to his particular "platoon":—"I am making proper Guardsmen of them, and they don't drink congee on duty like my 'chop chais' used to."

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated 19th June, states:—

Owing to an important demand from the Philippines Islands and Japan for immediate and July-August delivery, the prices of rice have advanced again since our last report.

The rains seem to be regular now, and in nearly all the provinces the natives have started ploughing the rice fields. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 15th June is 564,042 tons against 546,615 tons in 1916. We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong dollars 3.91 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for June and July shipment.

TURKEY SUFFERING FROM HUNGARIAN TYPHUS AND HUNS.

An Armenian arriving at Amsterdam states that famine is general throughout Turkey. Typhus fever has killed thousands within the last few months. There are no doctors in the country to cope with this disease. The Germans, the Armenian says, are absolutely dominating Turkey. The Ministers are still all Turks, but the viceministers, the real managers, are all Germans of the worst types. The Turkish officers are depressed and discouraged. The German soldiers in Constantinople are indulging in all kinds of excesses. *Asahi.*

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS FOR REUX AND BULLECOURT.

DEAD KNEE-DEEP.

[BY FERGIVAL PHILLIPS.]

The ruins of Reux and Bullecourt—seven miles apart—have again been the scene of decisive German defeats.

Reux and Bullecourt are the two most battered bits of the entire Arras battle front. It is difficult to say which is the greatest ruin, so heavily and so thoroughly have they been whipped by the shells of both sides during the fierce struggle for their possession.

COSTLY MOVEMENTS.
Since we stormed these miscellaneous remnants of German defences the enemy has sat in a makeshift position of shallow trenches further along the river bank in front, and his movements were few and costly. Back again in the tunnels and concrete pits of Reux there was more shelter and a tighter grip on the sapping line north and south of the Scarpe.

Try he must, and try he did—with fresh battalions sent out of the fringe of wood-land, beside the marshes and over the broken ground along the Douai railway line against a good three-quarters of a mile front. The left of this attack hit the railway station and the chemical works. I cannot remember how many times this notorious scrap-heap has been the theatre of old-fashioned hand-to-hand warfare—in one day alone it changed hands four times, and the dead lay knee-deep among the twisted machinery, but no other single building involved in this or any other battle of the war has been the scene of more close-quarter fighting in more dramatic circumstances.

It was studded with machine-guns during the successive visits of the Germans, and the wreckage of a dozen defeats encumbered the defences held to-day by our men. Again there were deadly combats, for one wave of enemy infantry was carried right through our barrage into the chemical works, and struggled desperately to remain. Again they were turned out. The British garrison drove through them with bombs and bayonets, and the adventure ended with the flight of surviving fugitives to their own place.

STOUT BASTIONS.
Reux village ruins withstood a similar onslaught. Our men holding the collars of the château and the cemetery swept their adversaries with Lewis guns, and many dead Bavarians lie among the craters to-night. The Germans had fortified the Reux defences too well. There were stout concrete bastions, loopholed for machine-guns, that proved their worth in new and disconcerting ways, and the tunnels underlying the cemetery and the village were equally useful to their new tenants.

It is hard to distinguish the living from the dead on the field before Reux—hard, indeed, to pick out any distinguishing feature of the conflict around these ragged walls at the river's edge, harder still to describe in detail the flow and ebb of the German waves across the naked ground.

It is equally hard to picture the uneven fighting at Bullecourt. You must not imagine a typical French village of shops and whitewashed houses, or even the remains of houses, or rushes of infantry up and down the open streets, with desperate little counters of bombers around a picturesque old church, or sallies across an orchard of blossoming apple trees into cottage gardens in pursuit of fugitive Prussian Guards.

There are no houses, no orchards, and no gardens. Imagine rather a flattened heap of rubble, over which toil groups of tired and dirty and unshaven men—so thickly coated with the dust of shell-ground plaster and brick that they are like fantastic figures in a masquerade, struggling along narrow ditches that have been blown in by blasts of high-explosive, sweating under the weight of their bombs, lying flat beneath a few sticks of timber or dodging from a mass of wreckage that half fills a cellar to the round of earth and uprooted iron rails that hides a crumpled dug-out, the better to fling a grenade into that pile of rubbish.

You cannot find a stick or stone that will help to reconstruct a corner of Bullecourt. Whirlwind barrages and the constant break of human waves against the wall of our defence have wiped away all vestiges of a village from the ground that held it. It is a blank in a pleasant landscape, a strip of torn desert laid on a fertile valley—as dead and utterly formless as that ribbon of lifeless soil called Hill 60 by the salient of Ypres.

HUMAN WRECKAGE.

Nor can I describe clearly the wild and aimless flow of bombers which is the struggle for this desolate place. You hear that the Hun is embedded in a "post" in the south-west corner, and that our boys have sagged back from the trench to the upper cross-roads, and forward again to the main street that bisects the village on the south. The "post" is the end of a trench wholly hidden in the tumbled earth. There is no church, no cross-roads, no main street. As well try to get your bearings in the Sahara. Without a compass you are helplessly adrift on a Saragasso Sea of tangled wire and human wreckage, with no mark to set you to the north or east, save the mysterious white mass of Hindenburg trenches beyond or a path that is but a bloody trail across the craters—nearly trodden on the ashes of last night's barrage—with dead guardsmen in grey and the bodies of their victors to mark the way. Vanished, utterly vanished, and in a few brief weeks of fighting.

Many of the bombers who lie in the insecure shelters of this evil place remember Bullecourt as it was when British patrols, pushing along the roads from Bapaume after the reluctant Hun, looked down for the first time on its neat cottages and trim fields. Even when we closed with the enemy along his new line, and his guns began pounding the country he had given up, Bullecourt survived for a time. Its disintegration began when our net drew tightly around the Hindenburg trenches. Then our men came to grips with the dwellers in the cellars, and the last fragments of the village above them slipped away in the smoke. It is an insignificant ruin.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

NEW STOCKS OF BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT.

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS and SHOES

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.

THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL

WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT

AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[487-B]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' TENNIS AND GOLF SHOES.

NOW ON SHOW.

[30]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "DUMBEA,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 4th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1917. [2]

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, MONDAY, 2nd July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY, and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for Business on that day.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [779]

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY
(BRITISH SECTION).

THE PUBLICS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice, Tickets will not be supplied on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.25 P.M.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 28th June, 1917. [780]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONG-
KONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2, Zoland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TUTCHER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D. D. G. M.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [781]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the Undersigned and Mr. POON WAN KOCK, carrying on Business under the Style or Firm name of UNION TRADING COMPANY in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, has been Dissolved as from the 31st December, 1916, so far as concerns the said Mr. POON WAN KOCK, who Retired from the said Firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.

(84) S. M. CHURN,
(84) C. HONKBY.

[777]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE GREATLY INCREASED COST of Manufacture it has been decided to raise the PRICE OF ICE to 11 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARLINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917. [780]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of FERDINAND JULIUS WERLICE, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 59 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 8th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.

C. D. WILKINSON,
Administrator.

9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [783]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD
OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap-iron price.

Please address enquiries to—

"K."

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [776]

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS European Book-keeper seeks engagement. Write—

"M."

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [784]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)	Area (Approximate)
As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.
As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.
As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.
As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.	As per plan.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JASSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyncholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 3rd day of April, 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$81.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situated at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 208.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Frays) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1893.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [693]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Axis or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$0.50	2000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.60	3000 " " 2.50
1000 " " 1.00	4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50	5000 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

AT Macao, a NICE FURNISHED HOUSE in the best locality, for Summer. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
OFFICE OF PEAK HOTEL [775]

TO LET.

ONE large FURNISHED ROOM and Verandah, with Board and Attendance, on the May Road Level.

Apply to—
Box No. 83,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [762]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villa, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Leung Wai Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [62]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

No. 2, MERRION, No. 5, THE PEAK.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE.

4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

KELLETTS CREST, 66, PEAK.

No. 28, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LYNSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

WANTED.

A NICE COOL ROOM (Furnished or Unfurnished) with Verandah and Bath-room. Attendance but no board required.

Reply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [774]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 to 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD

LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),

and other Useful Information.

Price \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
STONE
GINGER-
BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

[12]

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Suddenly at sea, on Tuesday, 19th inst., on board the *Empress of Asia*, W. G. HUMPHREYS.—By cable. [778]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Brothers and Sisters in England and New Zealand of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT, desire to thank most sincerely all those who, by attendance and exquisite floral tributes at the Cemetery, and by most kind letters, have shown appreciation of their beloved and much lamented brother, and sympathy with his relatives in their loss. [782]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29TH JUNE, 1917.

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

YESTERDAY we gave some details of the social-economic aspect of the German system of "peaceful penetration" abroad. We shall now give a few details of the manner in which this system sought to support anti-war propaganda and influence the Press in Italy, which at the time was a neutral country. One of the methods adopted in order to support the propaganda which aimed at keeping Italy out of the war was to foment disturbances and strikes and to attempt to win over Socialists or extremists to the German interest. As long ago as 1893 the then Italian Foreign Minister, Signor GIULIO DEVEZIA, stated that every Chancellor knew that some of the big strikes abroad had been organised by German money; and we have recently seen at Athens how a riotous mob can be used to Germany's advantage. A good many of the disturbances which took place in Italy during her period of neutrality were brought about by German or Austrian agents. At Milan meetings of "interventionists" were persistently attacked by "neutralist" bands, whose members nobody knew and who did not belong to any labour group or society, though in this case it was not discovered who was actually directing their operations. At Viareggio, however, where in February, 1915, "neutralists" attempted

to break up a meeting held by the deputy, Signor BATTISTI, it was found that the assailants were strangers to Viareggio and had been organised and financed by an Austrian agent. Similar attempts were organised at Florence in January, 1915, by Germans with German money. A meeting at San Jacopino was broken up by workmen of the German Siemens-Shuckert Company, which had threatened to dismiss any of its workpeople who dared to speak in favour of war. After the riots at Venice in March, 1915, the Socialist paper *Avanti!* lamented that though the Labour Society of Venice had opposed a general strike, the idea of such a strike had, nevertheless, been preached, the leaders being "certain individuals well dressed and well fed," whose nationality does not appear to have been in doubt. Certainly numerous well-to-do Germans took part in anti-war riots at Naples and at Empoli. A definite attempt to bribe an "anarchist" was made by a personage at the Villa Malta, the residence of the German Ambassador, Prince von Bulow. The man revealed the matter to his Society, and by their direction went to the Villa Malta to see what would be proposed. He was told there was no intention to bribe anyone, but that it was Italy's interest to remain neutral, as most anarchists understood, and as they were poor they could have as much money as they liked for their propaganda. Brown-pistols and dynamite were also mentioned, and the personage stated that further negotiations would be carried on, not at the Ambassador's house, but in a hired apartment in Rome. The Society, of course, went no further. A very thoroughgoing attempt was made to bribe the Italian Socialist party bodily at their National Convention held at Bologna on the 16th May, 1915. The well-known Swiss Socialist, Herr GRENDEL, introduced to the meeting a certain Professor NATHAN, represented as a Swiss Socialist returned from America. NATHAN stated that an American lady of Chicago, on behalf of a well-known millionaire, had authorised him to offer the Convention a large sum (it ran into millions of lire) to aid the peace propaganda of the Italian Socialists. The President at once suspended the sitting and called on NATHAN to withdraw. The meeting then demanded an explanation from GRENDEL, who finally gave the lady's name and said that the money was to be found by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE. The offer was, of course, refused, and in due course it appeared that neither the lady nor Mr. CARNEGIE knew anything about the matter; it is stated that it is now known that the proposal originated with the German Government. Lastly, we may mention what is, perhaps, the strangest strike ever recorded. In Prato, a place where the local labour leaders were mostly in favour of war, a strike broke out on 19th April, 1915, in the works of Fabbrione, on the cry of "down with the war," and the strikers forced all the workmen in the town to join. These works were owned by three Germans named KOESSLER, MAYER, and KLINGER, and it was discovered that they had themselves authorised the strike and promised to pay their workpeople for the days they were out.

In 1893 the Reichstag, at the request of Count CAPPRI, passed a credit for the purpose of paying the expenses of publications abroad useful to German policy. This soon bore fruit. Dr. HAMANN made the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office a considerable power in championing Germany's economic and political interests in foreign countries. When he retired (November 1st, 1916) he was intended, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to perfect the system of "influencing" the British and American Press. According to the same journal, there were by August, 1914, in foreign countries 168 papers; either German or tied to German interests, engaged in forming public opinion in a sense favourable to Germany. Everyone is now familiar with the German trick of inserting in one of these papers of their own in some neutral country an article in praise of some German action or other, and then having that article quoted in the Press of Germany as evidence that the country in question approves of what Germany has done; indeed, this trick is now so well understood that, though noxious, it is no longer as dangerous as it was. In Italy the Germans began by trying to buy up four great dailies—*Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa*, *Tribuna* and *Giornale d'Italia*. Failing in this, they fell back on humbler methods. A certain VIRGILIO SCATOLINI, owner of a paper called *L'Aquila*, confessed that he had

started the paper as the result of an agreement between himself and the Austrian Consul, von PILKA, and the German Consul, OSTWALD. Von PILKA had supplied the money and all information necessary to start it; OSTWALD had written an article for the first number; the Embassy at Rome had promised help, both material and moral, especially advertisements from Germans in Italy. Austrian agents in Rome themselves founded in January, 1915, an anarchist sheet *Gin' le armi!* ("Drop your swords"), and tried to foist it on the anarchists of Rome. This paper collapsed; but numbers of journals sprang up in the provinces whose origin and financing was a mystery. More important was the case of COSTANZO CHAUVER, who put his paper, the *Popolo Romano*, at the service of the Central Powers, merely becoming more active in their favour after Italy entered the war. In a libel action brought by CHAUVER against the *Idea Nazionale*, in which, among others, the head of the Press Bureau and Signor SALANDRA himself gave evidence, it was proved that CHAUVER had sold himself to Austria; that he had installed as editor of his paper a certain MAXIMILIAN CLAAR, a paid agent of the Austrian Embassy; that other members of the staff had been recommended to him by the Austrian Ambassador; and that the Press Bureau was constantly obliged to suppress unpatriotic articles in the paper, which aimed at depressing public opinion and undermining confidence in the Government and the Army. Interesting, too, are some of the details of the visit paid by a party of Italian journalists to Germany during Italy's neutrality, a visit which gave rise to several actions for libel and to a commission of enquiry held by the Federation of the Italian Press. The facts thus established may be summarised as follows. The visit was organised by the Bureau of Propaganda in Berlin, which is under the control of the Foreign Office. The money was found by the Hansa-Bund. The local arrangements were made by the German Consul in Milan and by a German trader in Milan, FRITZ ROECKLING, a man in touch with the Hansa-Bund, who was subsequently arrested for fraudulent bankruptcy. No request was made to the Italian Press through the proper channels to send representatives, but ROECKLING got together a party of journalists by soliciting individuals. A note of the sums paid to them was produced at one of the trials; and in one case at least a considerable *douceur* was shown to have been given in addition to expenses. The party, on leaving Italy, were met at Monaco by the Bavarian Chancellor, Count von HERRLINO, who invited them to consider the unity, the strength and the organisation of the German people; and the *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger* published its account of the visit, not as Italian correspondence, but as information supplied by a Berlin Agency, i.e., through the Foreign Office. These details throw an interesting light on the much-advertised visits of journalists from other neutral countries to Germany and the kind of information they send home; they are not in a position to form and transmit an independent judgment. It may be remembered that an account at first-hand of how the scheme is worked was published recently in the United States and reproduced in this newspaper.

Owing to sudden illness, the lectures and drill to be given at the Military Hospital to-day (Friday) have been postponed indefinitely.

Sgt. Stagg, Gunners Munsen and McEvoy, who left Hongkong for home after the outbreak of war, have been wounded but are progressing favourably. Bomb. Carroll, who left at the same time, has been killed in action.

Gun practice will be carried out from Mount Davis on the 2nd, 5th, 17th and 19th July in a S.W. and W. direction between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and from Pottinger Battery in a S.E. direction on 8th, 13th, 16th, and 20th of July between the same hours.

A very successful Whist Drive was held in the Dockyard Naval Police Mess on Wednesday evening, eighteen tables being occupied. Prizes were won as follows:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Rewell; 2nd, Mrs. Robinson; 3rd, Mrs. Budden. Men—1st, Mr. Bacon; 2nd, Mr. Crocker; 3rd, Mr. Cochrane; 4th, Mr. Townsend. Mr. A. B. Allen, the M.C., handed the prizes to the winners.

THE WAR.

BRITISH MAINTAIN AGGRESSIVE PRESSURE.

GERMANS SPEAK OF BRITISH WITH FEAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

P. & O. "MONGOLIA" MINED AND SUNK.

GREEK CABINET FORMED.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SHARP FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 27th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our artillery northward of Roenx. There was sharp fighting, with considerable enemy loss.

We brought down six and drove down two enemy aeroplanes. None of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

LONDON, June 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our artillery this morning prevented the development of a counter-attack to the north-west of Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

We successfully raided to the west of Oppy, while our fire stopped a raid to the south-west of La Bassée.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, June 27th.

A communiqué states:—There was greater reciprocal artillery activity displayed in the Hurtelise-Craonne and Avocourt sectors and on the heights south of Moronvillers.

EARLIER CABLES.

A communiqué states that an artillery duel was fairly lively in the region of Laffaux mill. There was a violent bombardment of Rheims.

ENEMY STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continues most violently in the region of Hurtelise.

Among the organisations which we captured on the 25th instant is "The Dragon's Leave," which is over a hundred metres wide and three hundred metres deep, with many exits and shafts in which machine-guns were placed. It constituted an important stronghold and was the point of departure for enemy counter-attacks. It contained considerable war material, including nine machine-guns, over three hundred sets of equipment, many rifles, ammunition searchlights and a dressing station. So far, the prisoners number 340, including nine officers.

THE "SUCCESSFUL" MINOR OPERATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Times' Correspondent at Headquarters, referring to the British progress south-west of Lens, says:—What the official communiqué called "a successful minor operation" in this region had a success the significance of which is beyond its actual dimensions. As an advance it gave us the slopes of Hill 65, dominating a height in this section which is about five hundred yards in front of the British line. The English troops from the South Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the 55th Prussian Division were holding it. They were told they would be given a rest if they held it, but the enemy never came near recapturing the position. On the contrary, they evacuated the whole complicated mass of trench-lines immediately before and around the Hill, and retreated into the fringes of Lens itself.

BRITISH AGGRESSIVE PRESSURE.

LONDON, June 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Strong battle patrols are maintaining aggressive contact with the enemy to the south and west of Lens, where we continue to gain ground.

The right flank of our present advance appears to rest upon the Arras-Lens Railway and the present push extends beyond Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65.

The enemy's resistance can scarcely be called rearguard fighting, since we are apparently pressing the whole of his retiring line. He cannot employ artillery much, because he would probably punish his own infantry equally with ours.

The German line now fronts on Avion, in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days.

FEAR THE BRITISH.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The population of Menin, north-east of Messines, has evacuated.

The German General Staff has left Courtrai for Ghent.

The Germans now speak of the British, not with dislike, but with fear.

The whole of Flanders is now like a fortress.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS COMPEL ENEMY TO RETIRE.

LONDON, June 27th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Southward of Brzany the enemy forced his way into our trenches. Our counter-attack compelled the enemy to retire. There was intense enemy artillery firing in the regions of Potutory, Ribnik, and Kotov.

KURDS REPULSED.

We repulsed a Kurdish attack, south-eastward of Erzingan.

We occupied enemy trenches at the Abishirvan River.

THE "BRESLAU" ACTIVE.

The cruiser Breslau on June 25th bombarded the radio-station and lighthouse on Fidonisi Island. Our warships pursued the Breslau to the Bosphorus.

Italian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS RECAPTURE POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 27th.

An Austrian communiqué says:—We completely recaptured, after tenacious fighting, the positions south of the Sugana Valley which were still in the enemy's hands. All counter-attacks are collapsing.

We took 1,800 prisoners.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABOUR DELEGATES TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 27th.

At a Conference of seafarers' organisations held in London it was unanimously resolved not to remove the embargo on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett proceeding to Russia at present.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 28th.

The first United States contingents have arrived in France.

DESCRIPTION OF ARRIVAL.

LONDON, June 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from "Somewhere in France," describes the arrival of the first United States contingents on French soil.

The huge transports, escorted by destroyers, were sighted at six o'clock in the morning.

Great crowds assembled as they were slowly brought alongside.

The troops came to the salute at eight o'clock, and they raised cheers, to which the populace heartily responded.

German war-prisoners working on the breakwater gazed in astonishment at the spectacle.

The American General, who is a Cuban, Philippines, and Mexican veteran, was received in a most friendly manner by the French officers, and he proceeded to inspect his encampments.

Stores were quickly landed, and the men will land presently.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Among the Press comments on the Mesopotamia Report the Daily Telegraph says it is the most melancholy, most damning and most humiliating document of the war. It is for Parliament to give effect to the national opinion which the disclosures will certainly produce.

The Morning Post says:—Such incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three gods of Olympus, Viscount Hardinge, General Sir Beauchamp-Duff, and Sir William Meyer makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

The Daily Chronicle says:—The Indian Army has been the school of brave men and efficient officers, but dry rot and inefficiency have been at the top.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia Report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the Report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

Replying to questions as to whether Viscount Hardinge would retain his present position, Mr. Bonar Law said these questions assume Viscount Hardinge is guilty. He had no wish to make any such assumption at present.

THE CURZON-KITCHENER DISPUTE.

The Times says it is understood that Viscount Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity to make a statement in the House of Lords regarding the Mesopotamia Report.

The rule which prevents permanent officials who are peers from addressing the Lords will presumably be waived in his favour.

Should Viscount Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate, Lord Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The Report goes far to vindicate the reasons which led him to resign the Viceroyalty of India twelve years ago, which has constantly been misunderstood in this country. He had no difference with the late Lord Kitchener about the reorganization of the Army in India. The dispute arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralized powers with which Lord Kitchener sought to invest the office of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Curzon protested that the position was unconstitutional, and he predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this.

P. & O. "MONGOLIA" LOST.

STRUCK A MINE.

BOMBAY, June 27th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Mongolia was sunk on June 23rd, as a result of striking a mine.

Boats containing a number of passengers and crew have arrived.

There are no further details.

[We learn from an authoritative source that the passengers destined for China are safe.]

P. & O. S. N. COY.

LONDON, June 28th.

At a meeting of the P. & O. S. N. Coy., the arrangements for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand were unanimously confirmed.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals of shipping during the week were 2,876, and the sailings 2,923.

Twenty-one vessels over and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk. Twenty-two were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, June 28th.

The shipping return for the week ending June 24th shows that 583 ships arrived and 535 departed.

One steamer and two sailing ships were lost.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

THE GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, June 28th.

The new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—M. Venizelos, Premier and War Minister; M. Repoulis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and M. Condouriotis, Minister of Marine.

EARLIER CABLES.

A GERMAN TALE.

ATHENS, June 27th.

The reservist demonstrators on June 24th cheered Germany. General von Mackensen tried to spread a report that Salonika had fallen, but the Allied troops arrived within four hours and Franco-Russians with artillery are encircling the city.

M. Jonnart considers the situation at Peloponnese as disquieting. The blockade at Peloponnese is possibly preventing the export of currants.

ATHENS, June 27th.

The French Government has demanded of M. Zaimis the dismissal of the Chief of Police and the punishment of the organisers of the demonstration.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COSSACKS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 27th.

The Cossacks' Congress passed a resolution of confidence in the Government, and promised strong support towards the ending of anarchy, and the stifling of all efforts at a counter-revolution.

COURTS-MARTIAL ABOLISHED.

PETROGRAD, June 27th.

A Lieutenant named Debedeff has been appointed Temporary Minister of Marine. The Government has abolished courts-martial, substituting permanent Military Courts for urgent grave cases.

M. Kerenski is touring Nazan and the Caucasian front.

DUTCH POTATO FIGHT.

ROTTERDAM, June 27th.

There were noisy scenes in the neighbourhood of the lighters laden with export potatoes. Mounted and foot police charged the mob who are demanding the distribution of the tubers.

ONE HUNDREDWEIGHT PILLAGED.

The total amount of potatoes pillaged on the 24th instant did not exceed one hundredweight. They did not form part of the consignment to Great Britain. The populace, however, continues to crowd the wharves, watching the lighters bringing the potatoes from the country to the ships. There were some fresh disturbances yesterday.

BYE-ELECTION AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the bye-election in the Abercromby Division of Liverpool, due to Col. R. G. W. Chaloner's elevation to the peerage, the new Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers, which Mr. J. Hogge, M.P., and Mr. W. M. H. Pringle, M.P., organised, has seized the opportunity to run the ex-soldier, Mr. Frank Hughes, managing director of the Merchant Service Review, who fought at Mons, as their candidate in opposition to Lord Derby's son, Lord Stanley, chiefly as a protest against the re-enlistment of discharged soldiers.

Mr. Hughes has been voicing other popular discontents, notably food profiteering, the decreased supply of workmen's beer and the prohibition of racing, but his candidature is in nowise pacific. It claims to have the solid Jewish vote. The Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists, however, are supporting Lord Stanley, who has been twice wounded in the war. They protest against the signatories to Mr. Hughes' nomination, which include those of eleven naturalized aliens.

PREMIER'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Lloyd George has wired to Lord Stanley wishing him success in his candidature for Abercromby. The telegram states:—"As a soldier who fought in some of the fiercest battles in France you are well fitted to see justice done to our gallant soldiers."

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 27th.

Señor Dato in a statement justifying martial law, declares that certain foreign correspondents are implicated in the revolutionary movement. He states that the censorship of the newspapers is essential, because their distorted views on the international situation are incompatible with neutrality, which Spain refuses to abandon.

STONING A GERMAN CONSULATE.

BERNE, June 27th.

The Commission on Foreign Affairs recently appointed consists of:—President, M. Schulthess; Vice-President, M. Calonder; and Councillor Ador.

An apology has been tendered to the German Minister for the recent stonethrowing at the German Consulate at Geneva.

MOVEMENT OF RACEHORSES.

LONDON, June 28th.

A decision in favour of the partial resumption of racing is expected forthwith. The following horses have left Newmarket for India:—Stop-Watch, Corisol, Red Spear and Francis Armand. These will be joined on board by Tagamor, Mazboot, Shilborne, Foolish Fancy, Royal Bank and Pretentious.

GERMANY AGREES TO CEDE SHIPS TO HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

It is officially stated that Germany has agreed to cede a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies in value equivalent to the seven vessels torpedoed on February 23rd. Germany will also compensate the crews of the lost ships.

GERMAN SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, June 27th.

Twenty-two German ships from Hamburg and the Baltic entered the new waterway last week. German shipping at Rotterdam is steadily increasing.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King, on his return from a visit to the Grand Fleet, sent a message to Admiral Sir David Beatty congratulating him on the Fleet's high standard of preparedness, and saying that the Navy stood higher in the estimation of friend and foe.

Admiral Beatty replied assuring His Majesty of unwavering loyalty and devotion.

GALLANT DEEDS REWARDED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Gazette announces the award of eight Victoria Crosses, the recipients including Lieutenant R. G. Combe, of the Canadian Contingent, for conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack which reached its objective. With five men he collected others and repeatedly charged, taking eighty prisoners. He secured the object before he was killed.

Another recipient is Lance-Corporal J. Welch, of the Berkshires, who, after killing one man in a severe hand-to-hand struggle, chased and captured four of the enemy with only an empty revolver. He kept the machine-gun firing for five hours by daring and initiative.

Sergeant Major E. Brooks, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, also received the Victoria Cross. Single-handed, he captured a machine-gun which was holding up an attack, killing two of the gun's crew. He then turned the machine-gun on the enemy, ensuring the success of the attack.

Another recipient is Private Tom Fresser, of the Yorkshires, who, despite the fact that he was twice wounded and exhausted, conveyed a most important message to the front line trench, which proved most valuable at a critical time.

GERMANY'S "NO CONQUESTS" PEACE.

PARIS, June 27th.

General Petain, in the course of a striking article in the Bulletin des Armées, says that Germany, having failed to obtain peace by force, is at present scheming to secure it by a ruse, including the formula of "No conquests," which German Socialists are spreading abroad, although the same Socialists at home refused to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. Germany still maintained these preposterous aims without having the honesty to admit them.

GERMANY EXPORTING GOLD.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that there has been considerable export of gold recently from Germany, the object being to arrest the fall of the mark.

It is significant that the Berliner Tageblatt is now endorsing the Socialist plea for the immediate introduction of a Parliamentary Government.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 28th.

Renewed foreign domestic trade buying has advanced cotton 80 to 95 points for July and has reached 28.91, a new high record, but the market reacted on realisations, closing, however, 50 to 72 points higher.

EGYPTIAN COTTON EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28th.

The Cotton Exchange has been closed until June 30th.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 28th.

Silver is quoted 39½d. There is no demand and more silver is offering. The market is steady.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENT AND KWANGTUNG.

SHANGHAI, June 28th.

The President has sent a delegate to Kwangtung with a letter.

The Vice-President has wired to Chen Ping-kun, Tan Ho-ming and Li Li-chun asking them to mediate with Li King-shi. Chang Ching-yao has been ordered to go to Peking.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 3rd July.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Tuesday, 10th July.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jones & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.
Monday, 13th Aug.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jones & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 28th at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and along the south-east coast of China. It has increased slightly in other districts.

A depression, which at present appears to be shallow, is central between Formosa and the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.17 inch. Total since 1st January, 27.47 inches, against an average of 27.93 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(Light, variable winds; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Taiwan	No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected; whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL	MEANING.
1.—Red cone	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

THE POSITION IN TURKEY.

A SEPARATE PEACE DISCUSSED.

A foreign official, who was recently in Constantinople and in whom the *Daily News* expresses every confidence, contributed the following article to that paper on April 30th:—

The Turkish Empire, has often been in very difficult circumstances in the past, but never, in the opinion both of the Turks and the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople, has its situation ever been as critical and precarious as at present. No one knew exactly why Enver Pasha hurried off to Berlin and Vienna early in the year, but at the Turkish Foreign Office the officials, at the time, when the subject cropped up, looked very grave, and talked vaguely about a serious situation having arisen. When Enver came back some weeks ago he told the public, through the newspapers, that the mission had succeeded beyond all anticipation, whereas at the Club de Constantinople, once practically a British institution, of which the Grand Vizier is the present president, he told (as I happen to know), one of his closest friends, that his reception at Berlin was cordial, but that everyone "was too hurried, and upset to pay much attention to his proposals."

THE GAZA BATTLE.

The fall of Bagdad and the steady progress of the British troops in Palestine has considerably undermined Enver's authority. When Bagdad fell members of the Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople expressed the view that the Turkish Empire would collapse in six weeks. The advance on Gaza increased the alarm among the general population, and depression among the ruling classes; and it is possible that had the British been entirely successful in the Gaza battle Turkey would have packed off to Berlin in their masters and have openly petitioned for peace. As it turned out, however, the British check at Gaza was exploited by the Germans as a tremendous victory, and the popular agitation has been temporarily quietened. Significant evidence of the German reading of the present situation is that the womenfolk and children of the German officers and officials who were sent to Berlin after the fall of Bagdad have not returned to Constantinople. The general feeling in diplomatic circles at Constantinople is that if the British succeed in pushing on rapidly to Jerusalem, Damascus, and Beirut the Turks will throw up the sponge.

A SEPARATE PEACE?

There is a great deal of talk now at Constantinople about the possibilities of a separate peace. Prominent Turks, in discussing this question generally express the belief that neither England nor France will consent to any peace which stops short of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. For the first time since their inception there is a general disposition in Turkey to condemn and regret the Armenian massacres—not on humanitarian grounds, but simply because (in the belief of the Turks) the memory of these massacres constituted an insuperable obstacle against any understanding between Turkey and the Entente Powers. Naturally enough, Germany carefully fosters this belief. A great deal of nonsense is talked from time to time, outside Turkey, about the revival of the Old Turk Party, the uprise of a pro-British Party, or the alarm which Enver Pasha feels at his dwindling power. As a matter of fact the utmost political stagnation prevails at Constantinople; and if the truth were known Enver probably wants as quickly as possible to get out of the mess into which he has landed himself and his country. Probably 99 per cent. of the Turks lament the policy which has hampered their country to Germany, deplore the humiliation it is daily undergoing, and pray fervently for peace; but in their phlegmatic fatalistic way they let things run their course, hoping the while that Allah will avert the final catastrophe.

THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

The reports which reach the outer world from time to time about conditions in Turkey invariably understate the facts. The vast mass of the Turkish population is now subsisting on the verge of starvation. The misery which prevails at Constantinople among the middle and working classes is heart-breaking; and conditions prevail, owing to the epidemics which prevail, are even worse. There is no cholera at Constantinople, and the admirable sanitary measures imposed on the city by the Germans have succeeded in keeping typhus within close limits. The Germans tried to make the tramway company daily disinfect their vehicles, but as usual, they acted in the matter without tact, and the company refusing, no European now travels in the trams. Pitiful incidents, indicating the misery of the people, can be witnessed daily at any street corner. The faces you see are haggard, pinched, and worn, the eyes haunted, the frames feeble. I do not know whether people die of starvation in Constantinople, but I have frequently seen old men and women collapse—I suppose from hunger—in the streets. Poor people will pay enormous sums for worm-eaten figs with which one would not attempt to poison a mad dog. In the old far-off days of peace the average humble class Turk would make a piece of bread and cheese; some olives and some Turkish delight form his principal meal. To-day such a meal would probably cost him (in English money) about 6s.

SUGAR 25d. A LUMP!

Prices have risen steadily since the beginning of the war, and in English terms are now something like the following:—Butter, 10s. the lb.; cheese, 10s. the lb.; olives, 3s. the lb.; sugar, 10s. the lb.; rice, 4s. the lb.; Turkish delight, 8s. the lb. The veritable famine in sugar which now prevails at Constantinople is

a great blow to the sweets-loving Turks. Lumps of sugar at 25d. each lump are hawked about the streets. Austria has recently promised to send Turkey 2,000 wagons of sugar, at the rate of 200 wagons a month, but owing to the great scarcity of rolling stock none of the Turks treat this promise very seriously. In spite of the hunger and object misery everywhere prevailing, the Turk manifests no desire to revolt. Food riots are unknown at Constantinople, and the shops are never looted.

The shortage of bread is a great cause for complaint among the women. The Turkish Government, at the instigation of the Germans, early in the present year introduced a rationing system, but the wealthy Turks declined to submit to it, and the elaborate organization set up speedily collapsed. The apathy of the Turks angers the foreign observer. Only once have they been roused from their apathy, and that was when the thousands of wounded poured into Constantinople from the Dardanelles. The sight of their dying menfolk caused several hundred women to march to the War Office to call on the Government to give them back their sons.

In Turkey, as in other belligerent countries, the war has opened up new avenues of employment to women. The Greeks and Armenians formerly employed at the post and telephone offices have been dismissed and their places taken by Turkish women and girls. The war has hastened rather than checked the emancipation of Turkish women. All the young women wear veils of the flimsiest description, and in the trams they always draw them up from their faces. An incident which illustrates the strength of the "new woman" movement in Turkey occurred quite recently. The following notice was issued by the police department:—

The adoption of new forms of apparel has become a public scandal in Constantinople. All Mohammedan women are given two days in which to lengthen their skirts, discard corsets, and substitute thick for flimsy veils.

Two days passed, and the following notice appeared:—

We regret that through the interference of certain old women a subordinate of the police department has attempted to regulate the costumes which Mohammedan women wear. The police department regrets this blunder and cancels the previous order.

The "police subordinate" who blundered was an invention of the department, anxious to find an excuse to capitulate to the storm which the original order provoked. The wives of Turkish aristocrats, Ministers and high Government officials threatened to hold up the Red Crescent nursing work in Turkey, the telephone girls threatened to strike, the post-office girls to leave the post-office, unless the offending order was cancelled; and before two days had passed Turkish women determined to be Westernized, had won. The incident provoked an outburst of indignation on the part of the women against the German authorities in Turkey, who were accused, probably wrongly, of wanting to keep Turkish women in a backward condition.

THE TANK-MASTERS.

It may be mentioned that some illusions are entertained outside Turkey regarding the powers possessed by the German authorities in Turkey. The Germans are certainly the masters of the Turks in the sense that they control the Turkish Government, but the influence of the German officials over the civilian population is very small. The German police in Constantinople are strictly forbidden to interfere with the population, and even in the army Turkish soldiers are not compelled to be subservient towards their German officers. Besides holding them responsible for the misery and misfortune which have befallen their country, the Turks dislike the Germans personally. On the other hand, the German naval and military officers make no secret of their contempt for what they regard as the laziness and slackness of their Turkish charges. Admiral von Souchen, the German Admiral at Constantinople, is never tired of declaring to other Europeans at the Constantinople Club that the Turks, as fighting men, are hopelessly inefficient. The *Geben* and the *Bruders* have been anchored in Stenya Bay for over a year, and although it is impossible for a foreigner to inspect them, it is probably true that they are in a terribly battered and useless condition.

WAR LOANS WHILE YOU WAIT.

The principal pre-occupation of the Turkish Parliament is the deplorable financial condition of the country. Gold, silver, and copper have long since vanished from circulation, and the country is flooded with 2d. notes of all kinds. At the back of the notes in all these categories is a design of Kut, and an inscription, rather amusing in the light of recent events, to the effect that, thanks to the bravery of the Turkish troops and their German allies, the town will remain in Turkish hands until the end of time. Turkish finances are run on the simplest lines. Every time that the Turkish Government is hard up it asks Berlin for a "loan." The "loan" consists in permission by the German Government for the Turkish authorities to issue paper money for the amount required. The German Government has promised to redeem, out of the indemnities exacted from its enemies, all the paper money issued in Turkey during the war. The mark has dropped extremely low lately in value in Turkey.

THE BRITISH COLONY.

Most of the members of the British colony at Constantinople left at the outbreak of the war, and those who remain number from 100 to 150—have won the admiration of friends and enemies alike by their courage and dignity in very difficult circumstances. The British business houses in Constantinople are open as usual, and generally speaking, the members of the present British colony are (Continued at foot of next column.)

WHEN FOOD HOARDING WAS A VIRTUE.

BEING THE LETTER OF A DISCOURAGED PARENT TO HIS SON AT THE FRONT.

My dear Mumbo.—My grateful thanks for your offer to send us a tin of biscuits now and then. You are an impudent young rascal to chaff your family about their depleted cupboard, and if you do it again I shall have to stop your allowance. But I like your idea of the "Organisation of Officers at the Front for Forwarding Food Parcels to Fond Parents."

It may come to that yet, but we do not actually go short of anything we really want. Calm your anxious comrades upon that point, but we are getting apprehensive every morning of some fresh Devonshire "Don!" in the newspaper. What the British middle-class mother—who is Public Opinion—feels most keenly up to now is the prohibition of Food Hoarding. She is a Hoarder by instinct and habit.

Every one of them that you and I know has always accumulated vast stores of something or other—old letters, five-shilling pieces, dried herbs, school reports, table centres, jam, used electric light bulbs, dessert cutlery, and so forth, besides every kind of storable food. The elderly ones, whose youth goes back to the old conditions of country life, judge a house more by the capacity of its store cupboards and cellars than by the convenience of its bathroom.

You remember the flour bin and the fitches of bacon, the apple floor, the tea chest, and the linen presses at "The Priory." There was not the slightest necessity for all these accumulations. They were not home-grown things, and the tradesmen who supplied them called every week for orders.

They merely represented your aunt's inherited instinct for storing. It was not anything to deride or discourage. It was not greed or pecuniariness. It was good economy and careful, prudent, frugal housekeeping, and was a saving of time and trouble as of money. All women have a touch of this instinct, and it is because there is a female ruler in the hive that bees hoard honey.

The wretched, paltry hand-to-mouth conditions of life that have come with weekly-wage industrialism have stifled it more or less, but it still exists, and our present situation shows what a good instinct it was. When you come to think of it, your kind offer of a parcel of trench comforts for the old folks at home would have had no point, and the food problem would have presented no difficulty if food hoarding had been encouraged in the early days of the war.

The products of the whole fertile world were pouring into England. The submarine danger threatened but could do no real harm. There was no shortage of anything; in fact there was greater superabundance than ever. To-day we see the measure of the late Government's folly in the fact that their failure to encourage what was a virtue two years ago has caused the same thing to be denounced now as a crime. Food hoarding, which is now the meanest form of individual greed, would have enabled us to defy the submarine if the Asquith lot had only perceived it. And the saddest part of it all is that the high-minded, noble, white-souled women of apostolic record are now being forced by inherited instinct into crime without knowing it.

I name no names, lest the Censor should read this letter and pass it on to the police. But a certain lady whom I have known and esteemed for years has contrived—how I know not—to obtain and to smuggle into her house half a hundredweight of sugar. And a certain young lady, who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character, has yielded to temptation and turned her wardrobe into a warehouse for a store of six one-pound tins of somebody's "Ideal" toffee.

Send the tin of biscuits if you will—sweet ones preferred—and I will save them up for a rainy day. But they will not be so welcome as your postcard this morning. Write as soon as you can. All our love.—Your affectionate FATHER.

Unmolested. About 30 members of the colony have undergone periods of internment in "reprisals" by the Turkish Government for alleged bombardments of undefended towns by British and French aviators. All British subjects in Constantinople must be at home before nine o'clock in the evenings. About half a dozen members of the colony are at present "interned" in a house in Constantinople. Their imprisonment, also described as a "reprisal," is a formal one, and they suffer no privations. The American Embassy at Constantinople looks after the interests of the British colony very thoroughly. The American Ambassador is on excellent terms with the Turkish authorities, and his tactful intervention often prevents internments.

Quite recently the Turks, at the instigation of the Germans, decided to intern inland the British Nonconformist minister—the most popular European in Constantinople. The minister was seized, conveyed across the Bosphorus, and was on his way to an Asiatic Minor concentration camp when the American Ambassador heard of the case. Instead of protesting indignantly, the Ambassador quietly expressed regret that the authorities should treat a man hardly who had devoted a large part of his life to the good of the Turkish population. Enver Pasha at once realized the force of the Ambassador's view, and a courier despatched hot haste instructed the guards to return to Constantinople with the Nonconformist minister.

The mental strain which the British undergo at Constantinople is very great, and men who two years back were hale and strong now creep about the streets mere shadows.

AIR POWER.

LONDON TO PETROGRAD IN EIGHT HOURS.

The public, remarks a London paper, has been waiting for a standard work on aviation, and Messrs. C. Grahame-White and Harry Harper have supplied it. The volume to which these twin experts have put their names has the advantage, rare in books of this character, of expounding a complex subject, interlarded with technicalities, in a manner at once clear and enlightening to the non-flying citizen. It is much more than the record of astupendous evolution precipitated by the war, or a comprehensive survey of factors, great and small, which in the short space of two years have built up a new and powerful fighting arm.

The authors, observing the changing world from their position aloft, see further than the man on the ground. Their section on "future events" is intensely suggestive. To the ordinary war-jaded, bread-restricted inhabitant of these islands the bald statement that "a man will in the future be able to dine one evening in New York, and the next in London," or, *vice-versa*, sounds incredible. Yet Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper apparently regard such a journey as the early and normal development of aerial progress.

By the use of amphibious machines on the Transatlantic service—machines capable of alighting either on the sea or land—an aircraft which leaves New York with its passengers and mails will fly right on to within a few miles of London, alighting at some aerodrome on the outskirts of the city. This will obviate the delay which takes place at the present time in a liner to Liverpool or Southampton and tranships its passengers and mails to a train, in which they are borne to London. Travellers in the future will enter an aircraft at New York, and not get out of it again until they reach London, or *vice-versa*.

And we are promised a tranquil night, without any oscillation or swaying on the part of the machine! Economically a Transatlantic aircraft will have, it is pointed out, a great pull over the liner. Passengers will only require to be fed for twenty or thirty hours, instead of a week; it will not be necessary for an aircraft to lie idle in port for a week while it is taking on board stores for a thousand or more people; this new bird of passage will be able to cross several times while the liner can only cross once. Consider, too, the questions of much smaller crew, automatic engines which do not require stokers, and other economies.

EUROPEAN HIGHWAYS.

It is scarcely surprising to read that European airways will make it practicable for the business man to leave his office at noon and take tea in Nice, that a non-stop journey to Petrograd will only take eight or ten hours, and that communication between London and Paris will probably be as easy and frequent as communication between London and Brighton. "Even with trains passing under the Channel," it is hinted, "the journey will not be possible at anything like the speed attained by air."

These are only a few of the anticipated results of air-power which the authors discuss in their chapters devoted to the commercial era of flight. The pages which describe and annotate the feats of aircraft activity performed in the present war will be read with absorbing interest. They are written with all the authority and frankness of inside knowledge, and constitute a remarkable commentary on the one phase of our vast operations which has never been stagnant. Aircraft as machines for reconnaissance were on their trial in the early months of the war, but though they may have suffered from a lack of numbers and effective organisation, their value was quickly established. When its use had been systematised by experience, the scout soon became an armed scout, and then, by natural evolution, a destructive force of supreme value.

What has the great "war in the air" revealed? First, that the superiority of our airmen over the German airman is human rather than mechanical. The temperament of the Briton, which has sent him adventuring through the world for centuries, has proved almost ideal for flying. In peace or war, the Briton flies with a personal and sporting zest almost unknown to the German who flies, generally speaking, in a spirit of duty.

The young Englishman flies an aeroplane as he would ride a horse to hounds or in a steeplechase, or sail a yacht in a freshening wind. It is a sport to him, an adventure; something to be enjoyed rather than to be done as a duty. And it is this spirit, allied to his temperamental advantages—to the caution and judgment that leaven his daring, which render him invincible in the air, as he has been for centuries on the sea.

So much for the Briton's innate qualities. But temperament is not everything in air fighting. Material is an enormously important factor, and it was here, after our ground organisation and personnel had been improved in 1916, that the greatest lesson was learnt. The value of the machine which could combine successfully the attributes of speed and striking power was recognised. The naval ideal, which affect a compromise between the necessity for speed and the importance of armament that does not unduly retard speed, became the aerial ideal. How the many and diverse problems in construction were faced and conquered is set out clearly and succinctly. The lay reader finds himself marveling at the patience, ingenuity, and enterprise shown.

We have already mentioned that Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper do not limit their studies to war conditions, nor are they content to speculate vaguely on the development of air power when peace is restored. Their able work is a popular treatise on every shade and aspect of a revolutionising element in our social and national life. Even if the aesthetic mind cannot profess any enthusiasm for the prospect which looms ahead, the practical mind must admit that fundamental changes are coming, and that there is an imperative need for a re-orientation of our grasp of the character and their purpose.

BRITISH WORK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

PEACEFUL PROGRESS.

JUSTICE FOR THE TRIBES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN MESOPOTAMIA TO "THE TIMES".]

The history of the Mesopotamian campaign has a double aspect. Side by side with the tale of conquest by arms runs the story of victory, no less renowned, the peace of Great Britain invading in the track of her armies lands to which peace had long been a stranger. Before the smoke of conflict has lifted, within hearing of the guns, the work of reconstruction has been initiated.

From Kut-el-Amara to the Persian Gulf, the vilayet of Basra presented in Turkish times a comprehensive picture of lawlessness. One the Tigris, it is true, an intermittent control had been maintained, largely by playing upon the hereditary enmities of great tribal groups and the personal rivalry which existed between individual members of the ruling houses. In the Euphrates valley it may be said that the Turk had never been able to establish a permanent rule. Yet if ever the precept which connects empire with disunion should have held good it was in the 2,000 or so of square miles on either side of the river from Kurna to Nasiriyeh. Marsh, rice-swamp, desert, and palm grove are occupied by some 50 distinct tribes. The Turks pursued their classic policy of attempting to improve their own position by the destruction of native elements of order. The bonds of union which existed were consistently weakened, any sheikh who showed capacity for exercising control was countered by official hostility and intrigue, group was pitted against group, tribe against tribe, and section against section, until through the chaos which ensued neither Turkish official, nor merchant, nor traveller could secure safe passage. Each petty chieftain built himself a mud tower from which he defied, not unsuccessfully, such part of the universe as came within his ken, or sallied forth to plunder his neighbours and the passing stranger.

WORK OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Into this prevailing anarchy, enhanced if possible by European war, the British administration entered with the occupation of Nasiriyeh and Suk-es-Shuykh in July, 1915. To north and south the Turks and their adherents were ready to tempt the tribes with bribes and promises; military needs imposed measures, such as the blockade of goods passing to the enemy, which were galling to the population, and, apart from circumstances connected with the war, the habit of social order is a delicate plant to rear. Yet the periodical reports of local political officers bear witness to the wisdom of the measures adopted and to the results which have been achieved. Influential headmen have received recognition and been made responsible for their communities. Arbitration on the basis of tribal custom is encouraged; petty disputes over boundaries are adjusted, and, with the help of Sheikh and Sayid, blood feuds are adjudicated and squabbles peacefully settled. Schools and dispensaries are being instituted and are eagerly welcomed, and a beginning has been made in the collection of revenue.

On the Tigris, lands which had been annexed by the Crown were still leased in large estates to the original tribal owners, though at rents immoderately swollen by the habit of putting up the lease to auction every five years. The first task, therefore, was to determine what sum could reasonably be claimed from the farmer. All arrears were remitted and in some cases the rent was reduced by half, probably with little loss to the exchequer as the nominal obligation had never been fulfilled. Old standing quarrels arising from undefined boundaries have given a temporary settlement based on the best local opinion available, and full advantage has been taken, in the preservation of the public peace, of the responsibility of the Sheikh, a principle well understood among the powerful riverain tribes.

THE RAILWAYS.

That the political officers in all parts of the occupied territories have been skilful in exercising a happy combination of force, patience and persuasion is shown by the personal friendship and confidence which exists between them and many of the Sheikhs with whom they have to deal. Not least among the elements of persuasion are the constructive works which have been undertaken, mainly for military purposes, along both rivers. Recent reports from a district on the Euphrates say:

The gradual progress of the railway is having a wonderfully calming effect. Perhaps more than anything else the advent of the line has quieted the tribes. The change from their almost openly hostile attitude last March has been remarkable. The permits issued to Arabs to travel by rail to Basra did good. Many townsmen and tribesmen have ridden out to railroad on a visit of inspection, and all came back impressed.

The impediments to commerce created by war, the lack of river transport, the shortage in imported wares, the blockade, and the enhanced price of living due to the exceptional demands of a large Army, are compensated by the abundant and well remunerated employment which can be obtained both in the towns and in the country districts.

The protection of the rivers and of the railway along the Tigris devolves upon tribal guards under civil control. On the Euphrates a small body of tribal horse has been enrolled to perform the duties of a civil police. The river guards had their prototype under the Ottoman regime and the tribal horse correspond very closely with the Turkish gendarmerie; service in either body has therefore a familiar air and is readily accepted. It is an outlet for restless spirits, and, especially in the case of the mounted guards, it provides opportunity of honourable employment to petty chiefs and impoverished members of ruling families.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

RECOGNITION OF HER POWER TOO LATE.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, a journal owned and controlled by the leading armament firms of Western Germany, has always been an uncompromisingly Chauvinist newspaper. We have been hitherto accustomed to look to this journal for articles of a highly coloured nature, representing the difficulties of the *Entente* countries, and especially of England. What alarming things have we not read in its columns! Egypt in revolt, Afghan armies pouring into India, troubles in Central India, troubles in South Africa, troubles in every part of the British Dominions.

And now comes this same journal with a series of articles dealing with the British Empire, and paying us compliment after compliment. In these articles the Imperial Chancellor is taken seriously to task for his advice to look at the map. The map may show some things favourable to Germany, but it shows other things as well, which make an exceedingly gloomy impression. The great *Essen* paper continues: "England, which at the beginning of the war was so foolishly and dangerously underestimated, has, during this struggle, attained military and political strength which has almost reduced to silence those prattlers who ruled public opinion in the summer of 1914. England, the falling Carthage, the land without conscription, has shown herself as a nation which still rules the world, and to drive back which, in order that we may live, still requires all our strength."

PRINCE BULOW'S MISTAKE.

We are gratified at this testimony to our abiding strength by so pronounced an enemy as the *Krupps* organ, and read on with growing pleasure. In contemplation of the terrible battles in Europe, and in the eager examination of our European war map, we have forgotten the map of the world, and it is high time that we look at that.

"While England in our immediate neighbourhood remains on the defensive, she is yet strong enough in other parts of the world to develop a remarkable offensive, a simple result of the policy of the last 40 years."

The article then goes on to review British Imperial history, and in the course of the review Prince Bulow is severely handled for not having recognized at the time of the Jameson raid how serious the fall of the Boer Republic would be for German colonial hopes. The writer says: "He neither tried at the proper time to organize a combination to prevent their fall, nor did he interfere when England overthrew them by force. Prince Bulow did not recognize that this destruction of the Boer Republic would bring us bitter fruit. One has only to ask oneself the question: What trend would this world war have taken had there still been independent Boer States which with about 80,000 men could have helped our German troops in South-West and East Africa?"

SOUTH AFRICA FOR GERMANY.

The writer then traces the determined and sustained action whereby England throughout the years has marched towards the goal of African Empire and an All-Red route across the African continent, and then proceeds to point out the great importance to Germany of South-West Africa. "We must not only," he says, "demand South-West Africa again, but we must push our territory up to the once independent Boer States. All the colonizing strength of Germany in Africa comes from the South-West Protectorate, and all plans in Central Africa cannot compensate us for lost South-West Africa, a loss which has now in great part been suffered."

The writer condemns the idea of a great central African colony for Germany because it would lie between two vast sections of British possessions, and the British spirit of revenge would always work so that eventually Britain would swallow up that possession. The only hope of Germany lies in having a hold in Southern Africa, for "South Africa must be German or nothing German will remain. It is only by freeing the Boer States and by military and geographical connection with them that we can create an independent source of strength in Africa from which might and Kultur will flow."

BRITAIN RESISTLESS.

Another article of the series deals with the enormous empire which is ours round the Indian Ocean, and the writer, recognizing how widely the English language is spoken there, sees it rapidly becoming the language of the world. "In short, we must admit that England in this war is taking greater leaps forward than she has ever done before—if at the last hour an iron fist does not intervene. The British plan is one of such splendour, pursued with such perseverance, and carried out with such keenness that no Power in the world has ever before produced any effort like it. Indeed, we envy England those statesmen who are capable of handling anything so great."

No Power, the writer goes on to say, will be able to resist the British with the exception of Germany. "It is our task. On us the English weight specially presses, and it is for us to see that unbearable land power will not be added to unbearable sea power." Beside England, he says, after predicting further expansion "there is no place in the sun or on earth. To Germans it is obvious that outside this vast African-Indian-Australian Empire there is no land or future for our race. America is claimed, the rest of Asia is ruled by Chinese and Russians. England will give us no rights, as we were born too late."

Finally the article ends on the pathetic note that victory for England will mean that she will have such strength that even Germany will not be able to deal with her.

"YOU ARE THE MEN!"

PRINCIPAL JACKS' VISION.

Principal L. P. Jacks with august dignity gives solemn judgment on a problem which is forcing itself more and more on the minds of men.

In brief the problem is: How shall the public opinion of the world vindicate its belief in the moral law against those who have defied it with barbarity beyond the barbarian?

This is a problem already endangered because some of those in the market place of the world have but in judgment on it. In the *Hibbert Journal* Dr. Jacks shows how all the future hangs upon its right solution, and that its right solution would be "a victory for all mankind," and that till it is settled "peace, progress, and civilization will stand in perpetual jeopardy."

A FLOOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"A flood of schemes, programmes, and proposals for reconstructing the world has been pouring forth from the Press, and gathering volume, ever since the war began," writes Dr. Jacks. "A whole literature of reconstruction, distinct in its general character, has come into being. It is the chief literary product of the war. To the future historian it will provide a theme of endless meditation, accompanied by emotions of many kinds. Centuries hence specialists will devote themselves to its study, and the labours of a lifetime will hardly suffice to cover the ground."

MAN'S DISSATISFACTION.

"By this time it would appear that everything in the heavens above or the earth beneath, which man believes himself able to control, is to be 'reconstructed' after the war."

"Viewed in the mass, it is amazing and portentous. It reveals the infinite dissatisfaction of man with the achievements of civilisation up to date—a dissatisfaction of which the war has brought to a head and of which, for the first time, it has made us fully conscious. Not until we view the programmes of reconstruction in their enormous totality does this fact strike us with its full and proper force. Then only does it come home to us, with a certain salutary shock, that the whole of this immense structure of hopes, dreams, programmes, and ideals would tumble to the ground like a house of cards if the Germans were to win the war. Viewed in that light, every programme of reconstruction is a gamble with destiny."

"Absorbed in our schemes for building a new world, we are apt to forget that the prospect of their success is contingent on an event the issue of which rests with the men on the sea or in the trenches, and perhaps with the gods—an event whose nature is at present unknown."

"The problem is the regeneration of Europe—that is, of starting with general hope, confidence, and energy on some new and better path than that which has brought us to the present state of affairs. How is that to be effected if we assume that one half of Europe—which half does not matter to the argument—is the sullen victim of the other half, crushed, humiliated, depressed, and recalcitrant? Unless this be avoided, the position of affairs after the war will be worse than it was before, let victory come to whom it may."

"For ages past the life of man has been darkened and blighted by the presence in the world of a class of criminals, who under many names and disguises, and by various arts, have first befuddled and then exploited the nations who tolerated them."

Their chief representatives to-day are well known to the whole world—best known perhaps among the very people whom they have befuddled and betrayed. They are responsible for the war, and for all the faithlessness, cruelty, and general moral ineptitude which has surrounded the conduct of the war with the darkest crimes of history."

A VISION OF PUNISHMENT.

"Concentrating attention on this obvious truth, a vision begins to form itself of an ending to the war which would be nothing less than a general victory for all Europe—indeed, for all the world; a victory in which the Central Empires themselves would be the chief sharers and could hardly fail to recognise themselves as such."

"It is, I frankly confess, a vision of punishment, but of punishment so solemn, so deliberate, so just, and so universally approved that it would shine to future ages as one of the most sacred deeds in the history of man."

"Let these malefactors, then, be informed, by methods which admit of no misunderstanding, that the time has come at last when their presence, and the presence of their like, is no longer to be tolerated on this planet. Let them be called to account for their crimes, solemnly judged, and effectually disposed of by the human race. A victory which takes that form will be a victory for all mankind."

THE PATH BLOCKED.

"As we contemplate the victory of the Allies, the only desirable ending of the war that we can contemplate, an immense catalogue rises up of wrongs that will have to be set right—reparations, restitutions, guarantees innumerable. In so great a multitude of wrongs we are apt to lose sight of the chief wrong, the fountain-head of all the rest, which is what I have said. So long as that is suffered to exist, the others, which are its derivatives, are bound to recur."

"The most effectual guarantee, Leagues to Enforce Peace, or what not, will be no more than paper palliatives or mitigations, and may even in the long run become, as previous arrangements of that kind have become, mere instruments for astute Villains to make use of."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHERE THE U-BOATS WORK.

[BY RICHARD THIRRELL.]

There is a widespread belief that the increased violence and success of the U-boat campaign, as reflected in the losses of British merchantmen, are due to the longer radius of action and wider sweep of the hostile submarines.

It is frequently asserted that the defensive measures adopted by the Admiralty have compelled the U-boats to abandon the North Sea, the Channel, and the Irish Sea as hunting grounds and to take themselves farther afield.

According to a high authority, this is not the case. Modern submarines can, of course, maintain themselves much longer at sea than was the case with those in commission two years ago. This is doubly advantageous to them. The boats employed on the original "blockade" in 1915 followed as nearly as possible the following programme:—Proceeding to station, 40 days; operating in allotted area, 20 days; returning to base 40 days; resting crew and refitting boat, 15 days. The boats now in service are able to remain at least twice as long on their appointed beats, so that if the time for reaching the station remains the same, and also that allowed for recuperation at the end of a cruise, each boat now spends 40 days out of 81 in active employment, as compared with a previous 20 days out of 41. The actual sea time proportionate to the life of the boat is thus increased from 50 per cent. to 66 per cent.

Still more important is the fact that the new boats have to cross the North Sea twice (once out and once in) for 40 days work at sea, whereas with the older craft ingress and egress had to be made once for each 20-day cruise. The risk of destruction is thus appreciably lessened, since our "anti" measures are doubtless more numerous and effective in the North Sea than they are beyond it.

In spite of their great sea-going capacity, however, U-boats do not spread themselves a great deal more than used to be the case, and this for fairly obvious reasons. Every mile "oiled" reduces the boat's staying power, and the farther afield she goes the sooner she must turn back. In the second place, the best areas for U-boat operations are necessarily those in which the various principal trade routes begin to converge. Outside the Mediterranean the vast bulk of U-boat activity is still contained within a line drawn from Brest to Bergen round the British Isles.

Sir Edward Carson said recently that submarines were now operating up to about 250 miles from the coast, though some have, of course, been met with a good deal farther out. If this standard be applied from the north of Scotland to Gibraltar it will be found that the total area of ordinary U-boat activity is little, if anything, short of three million square miles—a fact which shows plainly enough that if the menace is to be overcome at all it must be combated not by chance work on the illimitable high seas but in and around the bases and estuaries where it originates. When you want to destroy wasps you do not, if you are sensible, walk about with a net half a mile away from their nest.—*Daily Mail*.

"Until these men have been removed and all that they stand for finally destroyed by the manner of their removal, the path to a regenerated Europe is blocked."

"Their removal would bring in the moral life of all nations that breath of exhilaration, that sense of freedom, that feeling of unity, which are precisely what is needed to start civilization on a new career; and without which, it may be confidently said, the new start cannot be made."

CONCENTRATE ON THIS.

"We might be well content to leave all other proposals in abeyance for the time being and to concentrate upon this as our essential aim in the war. Much that we are now trying to arrange, much that was mentioned in the Allies' statement of their aims, would arrange itself if the chief obstacle were out of the way. On the other hand, it is plain that many of these questions—questions that touch the most intimate rights both of belligerents and neutrals—can never be solved so long as the chief obstacle exists, or even promises to return."

THE TRUTH REMAINS.

"The idea of a regenerated Europe which is to start its career with 150 millions of its inhabitants in a state of punishment is not only an absurd notion; it is an insane notion. And yet the truth remains that no regeneration can begin until the guilty have received their deserts. It is merely a question of identifying the criminals. This can be done. Probably their total number does not much exceed that of the better men than themselves who are killed and wounded in a 'quiet' day of trench warfare. They are the chief enemies of mankind. So long as they are suffered to remain where they are, peace, progress, and civilization will stand in perpetual jeopardy."

THE ALTERNATIVE.

"Finally, I would beg the reader to consider the alternative; and to face the consequences. Let him conceive the war coming to a conclusion, in the victory of either side, or of neither side, which will leave the darkest crime of history—a crime committed against the whole human race—unpunished. This would mean an open confession that civilization, as it exists to-day, is as it would exist when the war comes to a close, was powerless to vindicate the distinction between right and wrong; and the knowledge of this powerlessness, and the memory of it, would be the starting-point of the new era. Is it possible to conceive a more disastrous beginning for a great reformation of public morals?"



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Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better; you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

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THE PHARMACY,
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[57-5]

A "BULLY" AMBASSADOR.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN IN PETROGRAD.

"Your Ambassador is 'bully,'" an American said to me one day at an official reception, says Mr. Hamilton Fyfe. "He looks like an Ambassador. He is just everything that an Ambassador ought to be." That is perfectly true. Although Sir George Buchanan's appearance is his least claim to distinction as a diplomatist, it certainly is, in the highest degree, diplomatic. Tall and spare, with high-bred, aquiline features; fair hair, not grey yet, and enough of it to wear in an attractively youthful style; a slightly drooping moustache; upright carriage, gently decisive, unaggressive movements, he is by far the most interesting of the Ambassadors in Russia—that is to say, he is more prominent than any other.

Sir Buchanan, said a Russian friend of mine lately, "plays a rôle here." He "takes an important part." No Ambassador of yours before was so much known to us, to the general public. Yes, certainly he plays a rôle.

During the war Sir George has made a number of speeches; they have all been admirable both in matter and in style. If he had had a strong voice he might have been a great orator, for he can phrase his thoughts with force and eloquence, and he has the knack of making his hearers feel when he sits down that he has "said what he ought to have said," and worded it very well. When he paid a visit to Moscow he roused the City Fathers to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they not only made him a freeman of the corporation and set a chair inscribed with his name in the council chamber, but they gave him a beautiful old Russian drinking-bowl. A very large share in the credit of changing Russian feeling towards us and of making our Allies better acquainted with what we have been doing for the common cause must be given to Sir George Buchanan.

In this matter his efforts have been warmly supported both by an unusually able and enthusiastic Embassy staff, and by Lady Georgiana Buchanan and their daughter, whose untiring work for the Russian wounded has spun webs of affectionate sympathy between the idea of England and many Russian peasant homes.

Not only do soldiers speak to their friends of the good treatment they received in the British Colony Hospital, to the management of which Lady Georgiana has devoted herself daily since the war began, and where Miss Buchanan nurses, abandoning for a time the career she had begun as a writer of novels. Women also told of presents, dresses, for themselves, frocks, shirts, or shifts for their children, which have come to them from the English "barina" in Petrograd.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Eight States have been affected by the worst tornado in the history of the United States (says a Washington message dated June 15th). The tornado which has visited the Middle Western States wrought tremendous destruction in the States of Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Indiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama.

So far, the available reports place the number of killed at 185 and the seriously injured at 1,107. The reports are very incomplete, however, as many places have been entirely isolated. The property damages are said to be in the neighbourhood of gold \$5,000,000.

BRITAIN'S BLACK LIST IN U.S. CANCELLED.

The withdrawal of the British black list of firms in the United States may be counted as the second important step so far taken towards co-operation between the United States and the Allies. The first was the loan to Great Britain, followed by loans to Belgium, France, and Italy.

The black-list has always been about the most unpopular of our war measures in the U.S.A. Its withdrawal is due to the fact that the Government has already its own Trading with the Enemy regulations.

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[117-6]

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[517-3]

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ANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th July, 11 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	via HITACHI MARU	WEDNESDAY,	13th
	Capt. Tomioka	12,500	July, at 11 A.M.
	via IYO MARU	TUESDAY,	31st
	Capt. Takano	12,500	July, at 11 A.M.

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	Capt. Toki	6,000	July.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August.
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"KAJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	1st July, at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	6th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used. For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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